VERY YORK FREELING TEMPERSDAY, ALTHY 24, 1873, TRIPLE STREET

WEST POINT.

The Third Class of Cadets Off or/a Furlough. the Best in Encamement.

Life at Cozzens' and at the West Point Hotel.

The German Hotels, the Private Boarding Houses, the Fishing, the New Drive and the "Ninety-Minute" Hops.

PICTURE OF A TYPICAL ENGLISH SNOB.

Tribute to the Memory of Old Benny Havens.

WEST POINT, July 22, 1878. Perhaps the chief recollection which posterity will have in regard to West Point will be that there was once a colored cadet there who caused a great deal of trouble to the national government, and was the subject of various uncomplimentary at-However that may be, it is certain that, unless the season picks up in August, the Summer term of 1873 will not hold a conspicuous place in the recollections of posterity. It is unpleasant to be compelled to pen an unvarying chronicle of halfempty hotels and apathetic guests. Thackeray, "Vanity Fair," speaks of the injurious effect which a perpetual contemplation of splendor must the court reporter, how it must pre maturely blanch his hair and daze his eyes, living, as he does, in the continual blaze and glare of august ceremonials and brilliant nobility. Possibly the poor fellow does not live out half his days, but condemned to roam in search of brilliancy and fashion, and forever incapable of finding them! ings it would be to say, "The season at West Point is now at its height, and the hotels are brimming with the wealth, beauty and fashion of America!"
What an opening sentence that would be! The
only drawback is that it would not be true, and uld thus be without the chief claim which any remark should have in order to recommend itself

A word or two apropos of the people and the enter-tainment on the way between New York and West Point. You have seen the English snob represented on the stage, and you know how wretched and untrue the burlesque is. If any of our drama tists (how many are there between Gayler and Bron son Howard?) wishes to draw such a likeness in lively colors why don't he make a study on board one of the West Point boats ? He could hardly fail so come near the truth with the specimens that would beset him. I saw one yesterday the very embodiment of those unpleasant and ridicu-lous qualities which we associate with the word snob. He wore exceedingly wide nankeen trousers, which, when he sat with his legs up, occupying two chairs, gave an ample view of the tops of his gaiters and half-hose, to say nothing of the muscular regions beyond. The rest of his dress was respectable enough, with the exception of an exceedingly wide-brimmed drab cloth hat and a pair of soiled lavender colored kid gloves. His face was fringed from ear to ear with whiskers which looked like a sea of hair, running up upon a coney Island countenance, and his pulpy and selfish lips wore that peculiar expression of pseudo contempt and indifference which are one of the most exasperating exhibitions for good nature to endure. He was reading a French novel, whose leaves he cut from time to time as he read with an immense knife, that migh have come within the category of deadly weapons. Doubtess the man has a right to dreas as he pleases and to read French novels from now until doomsday; but nobody but an English snob, and one of the worst description, I should say, would have had the effortery to occupy two camp stools in the face of a boatful of passengers, and to swear that both were engaged whenever anybody more enterprising than the rest attempted to appropriate one. Occasionally he gave a languid glance at the scenery, and then I sancied he chuckied to himself and exclaimed inwardly. "But you 'aven't got no habbey and you 'aven't get no tower," and when any bell sounded which suggested lunch vou could see that the monster was thinking of pies of weal and 'am, or, perhaps, a rasher of bacon, "nicely curled," flanked by a pint of 'all-and-'all.

If it hadn't been for the musicians I don't think I could have endured him with cannimity. But have come within the category of deadly weapons

when any bell sounded which suggested lunch you could see that the monster was thinking of pies of veal and 'am, or, perhaps, a rasher of oacon, "nicely curied," fainked by a pint of 'alf-and-'alf. If it hadn't been for the musicians I don't think I could have endured him with equanimity. But you know what delightini music they have on the West Point boats, and you know how it helps to begule the journey. What with two harps, a violin and a flute, given up to melody from the moment you leave the foot of Twenty-third street until you come in sight of Cozzens' Hotel, any reasonable tourist ought to be contented. It may be objected that the musician play out of time and out of tune; but how much obliged we should be to them for playing at all! It cannot be claimed, additionally, that they pisy out sfeason. I do not find that these musician wais are countenanced by any but those who care to write about them, and who think they are privileged to have a joke at their expense. For four hours the little band worked hard. First it harped and duted air, and then it harped and duted abait, diam toid that my use of these terms is perfectly legitimate, and therefore hope that no reader of the Highard will be so hypercritical as to cast a sur upon them), and then it went into the lanes' cabin, and then into the main gangway. I am certain that this last phrase is beyond dispute, because everybedy was always getting into the gangway, and thereby exposing himself to the derision of the crew. No sooner had we got seated, after zwoving, than we found that we were in the gangway, and thereby exposing himself to the derision of the crew. No sooner had we got seated, after zwoving, than we found that we were in the gangway, and thereby exposing himself to the derision of the crew. No sooner had we got seated, after zwoving, than we found that we were in the gangway, and thereby exposing himself to the derision of the crew. No sooner had we got seated, after zwoving, than we found that we were in the gangway, and thereby exposing him

of sleep.

The cadet hops have been well attended, though not so well, perhaps, as those of last year. The ladies call them "ninety minute hops," though their real duration is 110 minutes. The above regulations are observed every day excepting Saturday and Sunday, when a greater latitude is allowed.

day and Sunday, when a greater latitude is allowed.

Besides the two hotels mentioned—the terms at which are \$4.50 per day—there are only three first class private boarding houses at West Point, at which the prices vary from \$16 to \$22 per week. There are three German boarding houses, advocated by Germans exclusively, and, in the adjoining village, two hotels—Highland Falls and Krimming House—the terms at which are \$2.50 per day. Boating may be had for \$3 per day or twenty-five cents per hour, though there does not seem to be a great deal of it going on. The neighboring lakes and ponds offer inducements to those who are fond of fishing. Highland Lake, Cranberry Lake, Long Pond, Brown Pond and Bogmendow Pond are all within easy reach, and yield plenty of pickerel, black bass, white and sun fish. Trout fishers do not find much encouragement, as there is only a private brook dedicated to that purpose. A new

arrve has just been opened, which, for occury and variety, will probably compare favorably with almost any in the country. It is called "Highland Lake Drive," and has this season borne the supremacy over any other carriage route.

Life at West Point may be said to be almost at a standatili just now, and August is the month toward which hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers longingly turn their eyes. If it were not for the presence of the cadets and for anticipations of the grand ball which is to take place at the Academic Building on the evening of the 28th of August, and which celebrates their removal from encampment to barracks, the piace might be voted uncommonly dull. The piazzus are desolate, the drives carriageless (excepting that of Highland Lake), the river boatless, and you find you have nothing to do but to develop to the utmost that genius for digestion with which a beneficent Providence has blessed you, and look at the ruins of the old Revolutionary mill on the brink of the Hudson and in the rear of Cozzens', Extremes meet. A fashionable watering place is never without its ruins, but to my mind the ruined people who go there are islantiely more interesting than any quantity of ruined property. I never tire of watching a decayed beauty, whose words are probably quite as enamelled as her complexion. She is a female Marrus, sitting among the reminist of her own Carthase, and I like to see how she endures the retrospection. Idon't believe that one out of 100 people who come here cares a rap for any of the "historical associations" of the spot, Molly Pitcher and all the rest of them. Possibly some old army chums have a pleasant recollection of genial old Benny Havens, who kept a sutter's booth here long ago, long ago, and brought himself under the ban of the authorities for supplying the cadets with surreptitions whiskey. Benny meant no harm, probably, and only desired to turn an honest penny, only the penny grows dishonest when too great an anxiety is felt to begin the turning. Benny Havens has e well-seasoned timber.
There is hardly an artist at West Point. The only one whom I encountered is Mr. Julian Scott, who is saturated with West Point traditions, some of which he ought to commemorate on canvas. Few could do it better.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Ex-Collector Murphy's parlors were the Long

Branch attractions Saturday night.
Colonel Clay, of Macon, Ga., has a four-in-hand at the Branch. The lair no longer turn to sait but to Clay, when his team appears on the avenue. Backgammon is the play of the clergy at Sara-

toga. It is generally all gammon at most of the Saratogians feel bad because the Seventh regiment do not bivouse there this season. Lieutenant

Colonel Ryder is the only member of it there. James M. Marvin has offered a fine grove and Mr. Bresiin has offered them the freedom of the Grand Union Hotel. Over one thousand guests masqueraded at Con-

gress Hall, Saratoga, Saturday night. Fifteen New York beauties and six New York gentlemen appeared in prominent representations. Among the new guests at the Grand Union, Saratorn, are Ben Wood and lamily, H. C. Skinner and

wife, Hon. Thomas Dickson and Mrs. James O'Brien, of this city. Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, George Jones, of the Times; Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan and wife, Brooklyn; Recorder Hackett and family and ex-Mayor Opdyke and wife

are at Congress Hall, Saratoga.
"Interlaken" is the name of Frank Leslie's new residence on Saratoga Lake.

"Ben, the learned pig," has arrived at Saratoga He does not like the water. Colonel C. T. DuBarr, United States Army, is at

the Grand Hotel, Saratoga. Richfield Springs is reported very dull this season. The guests usually take excursions to Cooperstown, Sharon and Cherry Valley in search of recreation.

Kennesaw Mountain, where Hood whinned Sherman so badly in the Atlanta campaign, is a popular resort for Southerners. The view from it and Lost Mountain, near by, is fascinating.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald has dis-

covered the Mecca towards which farmers of small means may turn their faces. It is Raritan Bay. within easy access of New York via Staten Island

A Cape May correspondent states that the bogus Lord Massey, who cut such a splurge there a few days ago, resides near West Chester. Pa., and was formerly a lieutenant in the British Navy, but it is said he was cashiered for drunkenness.

Charles Gayler and family, of this city, have been basking in the cool breezes of the Catskills at the

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Apportionment-Reduction of Salaries in the Department of Charities and Correction-Bonds To Be Issued-Legislative Finance Tinkering.

The City Hall was extremely dull yesterday. Aldermen Morris and McCafferty, Commissioner Wheeler and Commissioner Charlick called on the Mayor, and they were almost the only people of

any note who put in an appearance.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met resterday afternoon; present, Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green, President Wheeler and Presi dent Vance. After a brief executive session

President WHEELER called up the application of Supervisor Disbecker for a contingent appropriation to meet the expenses of the Bureau of the

The Mayor suggested that Mr. Disbecker be summoned before the Board to explain his views as to the necessity of such an appropriation.

A communication from the Department of Charities and Correction was then read, embodying the minutes of the recent action of that body in re-ducing certain salaries within its jurisdiction, and requesting the ratification by this Board of its

minutes of the recent action of that body in reducing certain salaries within its jurisdiction, and requesting the ratification by this Board of its action. The reductions were as follows—Warden or City Prison, salary reduced from \$5,000 per anum to \$5,000 to \$500; Superintendent Free Labor Bureau reduced from \$5,000. The Board approved of the action of the Department by a unanimous vote.

Supervisor Disbecker then appeared and presented a statement showing that the item of salaries alone in his Bureau for himself, a clerk and a messenger, from May 8, 1873, to December 31, 1873, would be \$4,905 76. To meet this disbursement only \$5,500 had as yet been appropriated. He then read a statement embodying the publication expenses only, showing that they had on consecutive days been \$36, \$34, \$31, \$28, \$21, \$66, \$21. Upon this basis the \$15,000 appropriated by law would half far short of the actual publishing expense, and he therefore simply desired that this Board should, before all the appropriations are exhausted, set aside such a sum as in the light of these facts and of the judgment of the Board would meet the expenses of the Bureau.

The Board deferred action upon the matter.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller, under the provisions of chap, 766, laws of 1873, to issue bonds to meet judgments obtained against the city for claims originated prior to 1871; said bonds not to exceed the sum of \$100,000, to bear interest at seven per cent, to run three years and not to be sold at less than par.

Also, a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to be known as assessment bonds, under the provisions of chap, 367 of laws of 1852, and of chap, 560, laws of 1870, for the payment of city assessments.

In the course of the brief discussion which ensued on this subject.

President Vance said he could not do otherwise than regret that the finances of New York city were so continually being subjected to legislative interference. He thought a great city like this was fully competent venture to assert that the finances of this corporation cannot be successfully conducted if the legislation of the last year or two is to prevail.

The Comptroller read quite a lengthy, and as yet
incomplete, document on the subject of city assessments, and the work and expenditures of the
Department of Public Works, in which he severely
criticises the large demands of this Department
upon the city funds. The document will be made
public when the Comptroller has completed his
tables.

The Board then adjournes.

THE COURTS.

Hans Christian and Christian Olson were charged before Commissioner Osborn yesterday with hav-ing deserted from the Norwegian vessel Pacific. They were committed to await the action of the

Edward Evatt, of 201 Bleecker street, was comnitted yesterday by Commissioner Shields, in default of \$500 ball, on a charge of having sold whiskey and tobacco without paying the special

tax required by law. United States Marshal Pisk had not yesterday received any instructions from the State Department in reference to the case of Carl Vogt.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Maillert vs. Harrington.—Order amending papers, &c.
By Judge Monell.
Trenor vs. Jackson.—Motion to continue injunc-tion granted, with costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

By Judge Larremore.

Beaumont vs. Beaumont.—See memorandum.

fotion denied without prejudice.

Brand vs. Dayton.—Report confirmed and judgenent ordered for \$75,718 31, with costs and extra llowance. Jenson vs. Jenson.—Divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Pratt.—Nos. 55, 80%, 94, 103, 105, 134, 139, 140, 102, 159, 162.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Nelison.

Stevens vs. Eisenbert.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$243, with lien.

Merkle vs. Same.—The like judgment.

Scharding vs. Scharding.—Decree of separation; allowance to plaintiff, \$10 per week and \$100 for expenses in the action.

In the Matter of Land of Mead, an infant.—Sale confirmed, the proceeds to be invested on bond and mortgage through County Treasurer.

High O'Donnell vs. Peter McGolrick.—Case referred to A. J. Spooner.

Ross vs. Terry.—Case and amendments settled. Prost vs. Johnson.—As the money due was paid without notice of the claim of the attorney, or of the special arrangement made, the motion to satisiy judgment of record must be granted.

Keller vs. Gross.—Motion granted; ordered to be settled on notice.

COUNTY COURT.

Is Lizzie Lloyd King Charles Goodrich's Before Judge Moore.

The first step toward the legal recognition of Lizzie Lloyd King as the widow of her victim, Charles Goodrich, was taken yesterday in a suit brought by Jane E. Granniss vs. David Goodrich and others. The matter is best explained by the iollowing papers, which were served upon the pris-oner at the Raymond Street Jail:—

oner at the Raymond Street Jail:—
County Court, Kings county.—Jane E. Granniss vs. David
Goodrich, administrator of the goods, chattels and
creates of Charles Goodrich, deceased, William W. Goodrich, Lazzie Lloyd King, widow or claiming to be widow
of said Charles Goodrich, deceased, Eliss J. tammel and
Augustus H. Timmel, her husband. Summona—For
reliel. (Com. not Ser.) To the defendants above
named-You are hereby summoned and required to
answer the complaint in this action, which was this day
filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in
the County Court House, city of Brooklyn, and to serve
a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the
subscriber, at his olice, No. 6. Fine street, New York
city, within twenty days after the service of this summonis on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if
you fail to answer the said com-laint within the time
aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the
Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JULY 21, 1878.

Court for the redet demanded in the complaint.

JULY 21, 1873.

JULY 21, 1873.

County. Court, Kings. County.—Jane E. Grannies vs.
David Goodrich, administrator of the goods, chattels and
oredits of Charles Goodrich, deceased, William W. Goodrich, Lizzie Liovd King, widow, or claiming to be wind and
adjustus H. Tunmel, her Lieuwer, and Notice of object of
adjustus H. Tunmel, her Lieuwer, and Notice of object of
action where complaint is not reveal in morigage cases:

The object of the above action, in which a
summons is herewith served upon you action, in which a
summons is herewith served upon you action, in which a
summons is herewith served upon you action, in which a
william W. Goodrich duly assigned to this plaintiff, which said mortgage was dated the With
day of December, 1871, and recorded in the
office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 12th
day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-two, at — o'clock in the — noon, in liber
1,487 of mortgages, page 12, for the sum of twenty-five
hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1873, upon the following described premises, viz.—
All that certain lot, &c., of land, situate in the city of
Brooklyn, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a point
on the northerly side of Degraw street distant 425 feet
westerly from the northwesterly corner of Degraw
street and Sixth avenue: thence running hortherly and
parallel with Sixth avenue 108 feet 4 inches to land
parallel with Sixth avenue 108 feet 4 inches to land
no men's parallel with Sixth avenue of a party wall
thence southerly parallel with Sixth avenue and parallel
where the sixth avenue is the court of a party wall
thence southerly parallel with Sixth avenue and parallel
where the sixth avenue and parallel with Sixth avenue and parallel with sixth avenue and parallel with sixth avenue and parallel man, however, and party
through the centre of said party wall 108 feet ½ or an
inch, more or less, to the northerly side of Degraw street
thence easterly along the north

suit would be to cut off her claim to Charles Good rich's estate. She replied that she did not propose to enter any claim against the estate, but she desired to obtain possession of certain trinkets pre-sented to her by Charles Goodrich which are now held by his father.

THE JENNERSVILLE TRAGEDY.

cide-Arrest of a Brother of the Mur-dered Man for Swindling Insurance Companies-Affecting Interview Between Udderzook and His Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873.
Each day seems to develop something new and startling in relation to William Udderzook, confined in the Westchester Jall, charged with killing Winfield Scott Goss, Yesterday information was received from Baltimore that A. Campbell Goss, a brother of the murdered man, had been arrested in that city on a charge of conspiring with the prisoner Udderzook to defraud insurance companies, and was committed in default of \$25,000 oail. This is but another link in the chain of evidence that has been ferreted out, and has opened the eyes of the public to the enormity of Udderzook's crimes. The Delaware authorities are now searching assiduously for evidence to fix the murder of Smith upon the prisoner, and with fair success; and, in case he should escape the terrible ordeal that awaits him at the October term of Court on the charge upon which he is now confined, the probabilities are that he will meet with severe retribution at the hands of the riends of his other victims. A day or so ago Udderzook sent for his father by a messenger, who returned with an answer from the latter, in which he declined to visit his son. Shortly afterwards the Sheriff, upon passing the prisoner's cell, discovered him sharpening a common caseknite on his manacles. It was taken from him, and he was asked what his intentions were: but he declined answering. It is thought that he intended either to commit suicide or stab the jailor at a favorable opportunity and attempt to escape. The jail is now securely guarded day and night by the Sheriff and a posse of crizens, as rumors have been rife that a movement was on foot to take him out and hang him until he conlessed. The sheriff has been notified by the State authorities that in case of danger to call out the minitia of the county.

Yesterday Mrs. Jane Udderzook, the venerable mother of the alleged murderer, visited her son in the jail. The seene between the two was heartrending and drew tears to the eyes of those who withessed the meeting. Upon entering his cell the auguished mother threw herself upon the bosom of her erring son, and clasped her arms around his neck and remained in that position fully three minutes, saying, "Oh, my son; would to tood that I had died when you were young! It can't be that you are a murderer!" She then released her arms, and the two sat down on the couch and Udderzook used all the persuasiveness in his power to calm her, assuring her that he was innocent, but it was of no avail. She limitly leit the fail, but returned in the alternoon and had another long and painful interview with her son, during which she prayed and supplicated her Master to dispet the web of circumstances which was woven stoud her son, implicating him in the murder. After bidding him a touching fareweil she and, in case he should escape the terrible ordeal that awaits him at the October term of Court on

ARREST OF A PENNSYLVANIA MAIL ROBBER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873. A daring mail robbery was perpetrated at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, Pa., on Monday night. The mail pouches for New York and Philadelphia had been brought from the Post Office at about ten o'clock and were placed on a truck awaiting the arrival of the Eastern bound express train rom Pittsburg. Shortly afterwards, during the temporary absence of the man having the matter in charge, the pouches were carried off. Yesterday a German, named Peikner, was arrested at one of the lancaster city banks while trying to raise money on a check that had been sent East in one of the mail bags. He was sent to jail, and two of the mail pouches were afterwards found in the outskirts of the city.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors Last Even ing-A Decision as to the Future Policy of the Company-A Petition in Bankruptoy Filed-A Large Insurance on the Life of Mr. Mills.

The Micawber-like position of the Brooklyn Trust Company remained unchanged up to vesterday evening. All the attention of everybody interested in the matter was concentrated on the evening meeting of the directors, on the result of which was not only pending the future action of the company itself, but also the continuance or discontin-uance of proceedings in bankruptcy initiated yes-terday by Mr. John J. Alien, and whose petition will be found given below. Mr. Chauncey has dropped again into the silent mood, and a reaction has followed the candor and frankness of the previous day. After his full and explicit statement, published in the HERALD yesterday, he was besieged with newspaper reporters, who desired a similar favor; but in words few and well chosen in the evening. Another asset in Mr. Mills' estate has turned up in the shape of a life assurance policy of \$22,000; and, therefore, unless there are more liabilities on Mr. Mills' estate than is generally supposed, there will be a very respectable sur-

PRITITION IN BANKBUPTCY. The following petition was filed in Commissioner

Winslow's Court yesterday:

Entern District of New York, ss.—At No. 163 Montagne street, in the city of Breoklya, county of King, and Sac of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873, before me, David C. Winslow, Register in Bankruptey in said district, came John J. Allen, of said city of Brooklyn, and made eath, and says that the said The Brooklyn, and made eath, and says that the said The Brooklyn, and made eath, and says that the said The Brooklyn trust Company, the coloration against whom a pelition for adjudication of bankruptey has been filed, at and before the filing of the said petition, was, and still k, justly and truly indebted to this deponent in the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, and that the consideration of the said indebtedness was moneys had and received by the said bankrupt of the said deponent, to wit:—Fourteen hundred dollars deposited with said company to the cr dist of deponent, prior to July 12, 1878, and subject to draft, and to be paid deponently said company on demand, and held by said company bankrupt, as aforesaid, and that no payments have been made thereon; for which said sum or tourteen hundred dollars and — or any part thereof, this deponent says that he has not, nor has any person by his order, or to this deponent's knowledge or behele, for his use, had or received any matter of satisfaction or security whatsoever.

JUMN J. ALLEN, Deposing Creditor. Winslow's Court yesterday:-

person by his order, or to this deponent's knowledge of belief, for his use, had or recelved any matter of satisfaction or security whatsoever.

John J. Allen, Deposing Creditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me July 19, A. D. 1873, and I certify that the proof is satisfactory to me.—D. C. Winslow, Register in Bankruptey.

And this deponent further says, that the said claim was not procured for the purpose of influencing the proceeding under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptey throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; that no bargain or agreement, express or implied, has been made or entered into by or on behalf of this deponent to sell, transfer, or discose of said claim, or any part thereof, against said bankrupt, or to take or receive, directly or indirectly. Buy money, property, or consideration whatever, whereby the vote of this deponent for assignee, or any action on the part of this deponent for assignee, or any action on the part of this deponent or any other person in the proceedings under act, has been, is, or shall be in any way affected, induenced, or controlled.

Subscribed and sworn to before me July 19, A. D. 1873.

any action on the part of this deponent, or any other person in the proceedings under act, has been it, or shall be in any way affected, influenced, or controlled.

JOHN J. ALLEN, Deposing Creditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me July 18, A. D. 1873, and I certify that the proof is satisfactory to me.—D. C. Winslow, Keghster in Bankruptey.

To the Hon. Charles L. Berkener, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York:—

The petition of John J. Allen, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, respectfully shows:—That he is a creditor of the Brooklyn Trust Company, a bankrupt corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of New York, and which for a period of over four years next preceding the date of the fling of this potition has been engaged in the business of banking in Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, district aforesaid.

That your petitioner's demand is provable against the said the Brooklyn rust Company, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1897, and an act amendatory thereof, that he believes that the said Reoklyn Trust Company owes debts to an amount exceeding the sum of 5.00.

That your petitioner's demand exceeds the amount of \$200, and that the nature of your petitioner's domand against the said the Brooklyn Frust Company is as follows, for its—the sufficiency for the conditioner for his petitioner is domand against the said the Brooklyn Trust Company did commit and the Brooklyn Trust Company being then bankrupt he six caiendar months next preceding the date of this petitioner from the said company, being then bankrupt and in the the said Brooklyn Trust Company of the sum of five thousand dollars \$6,000, with intent to your petitioner is informed and believes, up to and including the list of bankruptcy within the meaning of said act, to wit;—In that the said comp

being insolvent did, on the 18th day of 5813, 1878, make out and deriver large sums of money to divers creditors of said combany, upon checks and draite drawn upon and presented to said company, giving a preference to its said creditors to your petitioners unknown.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that the said Brooklyn Trins Company may be declared a bankrupt and that a warrant may be issued to take possession of its estate; that the same may be distributed according to law, and that such further proceedings may be had thereon as the law in such case prescribes.

TRACY, CATLIN, VAN COTE, AUGUSTE.

OATH., CARIS, 1A COTA, ACCRETAGE.

OATH.

Chitied States of America, Eastern District of New York,

E.—I. John J. Allen, the petitioner above-named, do ereby make solemn oath that the statements contained in the foregoing petition, subscribed by me, are true, so ar as the same are stated of my own knowledge, and hat those matters which are retailed therein on informathat those matters which are stated therein on information and belief are true, according to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.—John J. Allan

Subscribed and sworn before me this 19th day of July,

subscribed and sworn before me this 19th day of July, A. D. 1873.—D. C. Winslow, Register.

Order to show cause upon crediter's petition. (Involuntary bankruptcy.) In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of New York.

In the matter of the Erockivn frust Company, against which a petition for ad udication in bankruptcy was filed on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873.

In the matter of the Erockivn frust Company, against which a petition for ad udication in bankruptcy was filed on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873.

In the matter of the Erockivn frust Company against which a petition of the petition in the matter aforesaid it is ordered that the said Brooklyn frust Company do appear before this Court, as a vourt of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Brooklyn, county of Kings, in said district, in the 39th day of July, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition, before with a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on the said Brooklyn frust Company, by delivering the same to the President, or cashier or Secretary, in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his suppearance.

Wirness, the Hon. Charles L. Renedict, Judge of the said District Court of said District. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk of District Court of said District.

INSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MR. MILLS.

Clerk of District Court of said District.

INSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MR. HILLS.

The life of Mr. Mills was insured for \$20,000, for the benefit of his wife. That sum may, therefore, be counted among the assets of his estate, sure to remain with the fatulty, unless the insurance company be supposed to have entertained the stories about suicide. From which company the policy was taken the heirs of deceased, by advice of their counsel, decline to tell.

Meeting of the Directors A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trust Company was held last night at the office corner of

Court and Joralemon streets. There were present Mr. Daniel Chauncey, the Receiver, and Mesurs. John P. Rolfe, Wilham C. Kingsley, Judge McCue, Seymour L. Husted, James D. Fish, J. o. Low, Henry Sanger, J. Halsey and J. S. Rockwell. Mr. Chauncey presided. There were also present say. eral gentlemen holding bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who wanted to know what the Trust Company were willing to do with reference to the bonds the company holds. Mr. Rodman, the Secretary of the Trust Company, was in the outer

office during the session. The Board met at eight o'clock, with closed doors, and remained in session until twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock, when the reporters for the press were admitted to the office by Judge McCue, who stated that they were then ready to communicate all they then desired to make public.

Mr. Chauncey thereupon read the following state-

RESULT OF THEIR MEETING "On examination of the affairs of the company the directors are confident that the receiver will be able to pay a dividend of fifty per cent of the amount due depositors on the 11th of August, and the directors propose to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, with the view to fill up the capital and resume business."

In reply to questions of a HERALD reporter as to the course of the evening's discussion, Judge McCue said that they had first been discussing WHAT ASSETS THEY COULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF most readily for the purpose of paying the dividends, and, secondly, what the chances would be of resuming business. They desired to get the stockholders to come up, and they would very soon make an appeal to them to come forward with their capital and selp them.

In regard to the bonds of the railroad company, Judge McCue said that they had had the matter under discussion, but had not arrived at any definite conclusion. The directors would see other interested parties in a day or two. "and then." conthe course of the evening's discussion, Judge McCue said that they had first been discussing

sinned the judge, "we win give fyou some informa-

sinned the judge. "We win give tyou some information."

MERERLY SPECULATIVE NOW.

I have no doubt now, however, that some good will come out of it."

This cenciuded the interview. The whole party then left the office.

There is a very queer story affoat concerning the late Mr. Mills' connection with the New Haven, Middetown and Willimantic Railroad and their bonds. This road is only fifty-two miles in extent and has cost already upwards of seven millions of dollars. The work has been carried on by no less than four different contracting parties, the first three of whom abandoned it. Last Fall a "pool" was made up between Eastern and New York men to complete the road. It is said that Mr. Mills was one of the foremost in the party. The Trust Company, it will be remembered, received some \$200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, and the rail-road company also deposited with them nearly \$1,000,000 of second mortgage bonds, which were to be given to the contracting party on condition that they finish the road. Some of the towns along the line of the road premised to be responsible for portions of the amounts of the bonds. Another party was also made up to purchase rolling stock of the road, and Mr. Mills, it is said, entered into this speculation and subscribed largely. This was done at a comparatively recent date. His ceath and the subsequent developments, however, exploded the whole thing and the bonds are greatly depreciated. These speculations, it is said, were entered into by Mr. Mills personally, and it was expected that a tremendous revenue would be secured.

THE JERSEY BANK ROBBERY.

First Speech of Counsel for Defence-The Proceedings Interrupted by

Go to the Jury To-Day. Yesterday, the sixth day of the trial of E. S. McWilliams and John Doyle for conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City, was taken the detendants. He spoke from ten o'clock until after twelve, and had not concluded his remarks when the proceedings were interrupted by the illness of a juror. Mr. Williamson asked what would you say if it was sought to convict you of crime upon the testimony of convicted felons Do unto others as you would be done by. Three robbers have been brought from the State Prison to testify against these men and by their testi mony to have them convicted. At first the prosecuting attorneys deciared that they would convict the defendants on testimony outside of that given by the burglars. And yet

before you now and ask you to believe their story before you now and ask you to believe their story begins then who have been well known in this community. Mowilliams was never more than ten months out of this county. He has had sore troubles with political neighbors, but he has come out of them all unscathed, and he now expects you to restore him to the friendships of his life time. It is remarkable that the bank officers are not giving aid to the prosecution in this case. They are the most aggrieved and most interested parties yet they offer no assistance to the district attorney, and don't press this matter. Why? Because they evidently have no belief that these men are guilty. No; the prosecution is the work of Mr. Garretson, who considers his reputation at stake, and does all ne can to secure their conviction. And in spite of all the treasure and appliances which were at his disposal he has nothing after eight months but THE SAME OLD STORY. The motive watch instigated these burglars was a hope of having their punishment abated one-half in case the accused should be cound guilty. Prior to the day of the discovery of the burglary no word or act of either of the delendants can be testified to connecting them with the plot to steal, except such words or acts as are deposed to by the burglars. No amount of testimony given by one accomplice can corroborate that of any other accomplice. And as for the against men who have been well known in this

No amount of testimony given by one accomplice can corroborate that of any other accomplice. And as for the Testimony of Mrs. Bermer, it merely goes to show that Doyle was at the ferry every night, which spot was his post. Counsel then dwell at great length on the improbability of the complicity of the accused with the robbers his conduct in Philadelphia was unnatural—he never would have mastened home as he did on receipt of the telegram. His statement to McHorney is easily explained. Doyle was his intimate friend, and he was anxious that Doyle should share in the credit of the arrest. Captain Dixon and Sergeant Robbins swear that McHorney told them how McWilliams had approved of his conduct. Mr. Williamson proceeded to establish that Mrs. Devereux, who followed Proctor from city to city and aided and comforted him, was actually an accomplice—was particeps crimins, and, therefore, that her Evidence against McWilliams, and sli against McWilliams is invalid in regard to Doyle. If Doyle told McWilliams what Mrs. Devereux said of him it would be competent evidence against McWilliams; but Doyle never spoke to McWilliams about what Mrs. Devereux had said of him. The alleged flight of McWilliams cannot be considered against him. He did not stay away like a criminal, nor was it necessary to bring him back by armed force. The ex-chancellor was developing this portion of his argument, when one of the jurors, Mr. Charles O'Brien, became sick, and the jurors were dismissed for the day. McWilliams stated to the Heraldo representative yesterday that he belongs to no political club, and in justice to him this should be made known. The three members of the Pavona Club that are on the jury had therefore no unusual sympathy for the accused.

CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Condition of Affairs in the Argentine Confederation-Report of the Com-mander of the United States Steamer

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1873. The following official despatches have been

forwarded to the Navy Department:—

MONTEVIDEO, May 10, 1873.

Captain O. C. BADGER, commanding the United States steamship Theonderoga:—

Sir-Recently reliable in ormation has reached this legation that civil war has broken out in the Argentine State of Latte Rios, and is likely soon to manifest itself in Corrientes and Santa Fé, and that an armed revolt has arisen in Paraguay. As the theatre of this commotion is along the borders of the Parana and Paraguay rivers, the undersigned gives it as his judgment that as soon the borders of the Parana and Paragnay rivers, the undersigned gives it as his judgment that as soon as the United States steamer Wasp is in fit condition it would be well that this ship should make a trip as high as Ascencion. As a provision against any contingencies of danger that might arise to the persons or property of citizens of the United States a naval vessel should show itself in the ports of the Parana and the Paragnay. The last of June or 1st of July would be sufficiently early for the Wasp to leave Montevideo if she should be in readiness no sooner. She would need to be absent from this port not exceeding five or six weeks.

JUHN L. STEVENS.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE WASP. The following is a report from Commander Maban, of the Wasp, dated off Montevideo, June 14, addressed to Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval lorce in the South Atlantic station :-The revolution in Entre Rios still continues, bu

The revolution in Entre Rios still continues, but without any incident of importance. The reported capture of Parana early in the month proves to have been false. The Argentine War Minister, Señor Gariza, is in that city. His published reports show no decisive fighting. It is said in this morning's papers that Jordan has ordered all males in Entre Rios between filteen and seventy to oe enrolled. The estates of those who do not report are to be confiscated. The journals estimate 18,000 to be in arms on one side or the other. It is asserted from Argentine sources that the Jordanites receive encouragement and assistance from Brazil. The only thing that seems to affect foreigners is a published proclamation of Jordan that he will shoot any foreigners captured fighting against him. It appears also that some of his men boarded a Dutch bark and took from her two fron carronades. The English squadron, consisting of the Palades and Dart, is in port. The Rocket has sailed for home. The French gunoost Pique was here a day or two, but has gone up the river. The Italian corvette Vittore Pissni has arrived here, sixty days from Auckland, bound home from China. The health of the place is good; that of the officers and crew of the Wasp is also good.

ONE MORE ESCAPE PROM SING SING.

Michael Britt, a convict at Sing Sing Prison, en couraged, doubtless, by the success which has lately crowned the efforts of three or four of his fellow jail birds in surreptitiously regaining their liberty, unceremoniously walked away from that institution on Thursday night, and had not been institution on Thursday night, and had not been retaken up to last evening. Britt and another convict were engaged unloading meat from a propeller, and, as it was night time, two armed guards were detailed to take care of them. The vigilance of these latter, however, did not prevent the individual named from secreting himself and escaping in the darknass. In the village of Sing Sing the affair provokes many a smile at the expense of the prison management. The escaped man was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced in October, 1871, by Recorder Hackett, to five years' imprisonment.

KILLED ON SHIPBOARD.

On the 15th inst. John O'Brien, while at work on foot of Eighth street, East River, was struck on the head by the porthole cover failing on him. Death subsequently ensued from the effects of the injuries received. In their verdict the jury censured the mate of the steamer for carelessiv allowing the cover to fall on deceased.

LARGEST RESERVOIR IN THE WORLD

What the Philadelphians Are Doing-A Water Receptacle That Covers 104 Acres of Ground. Holds 750,000,000 Gallons of -Water and Will Cost \$4,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1678,
For years past the enemies of the Quaker City nave dubbed it an "overgrown village," and when ridicule was wanting a victim the city of shrewd lawyers and broad-brimmed hats was certain to come in for its full share. "Times," however, "have changed," and Philadelphia to-day, for its go-ahead rings and shrewd business men, has no equal on the Continent. Politically speaking, it casts New York completely in the shade, although the greater portion of its wire-pullers are appreh-

Last week it was rumored in certain usually wellinformed circles that a big screw was loose some-where in and about the Water Department, and that moneys were being paid out to parties connected with the new East Park Storage Reservoir that was not warranted by the original contract. To ascertain the truthfulness of the report your correspondent called upon several gentlemen conversant with every detail in connection with the reservoir, and he found to his satisfaction that it was a canard. While on this errand he gained much valuable information in regard to

THIS GREAT RESERVOIR, which shows conclusively that for enterprise and doing "big things" under adverse surroundings the Simon Pure Philadelphians cannot be beat. This city, like New York, has been increasing in population so rapidly during the past eight or ten years that the water supply has been found to be inadequate for the demands. Various remedies had been proposed to meet this properly, but in almost every instance the schemes involved an outlay of too large a sum. When, therefore, the Croton Board of New York, a year or so back, purchased a large tract of ground above their reservoir for the storage of water in anticipation of a water famine, the idea of a storage reservoir suggested itself to the authorities of this city. In 1872 the water in the Schuylkilı River was so low, owing

water famine, the idea of a storage reservoir suggested itself to the authorities of this city. In 1872 the water in the Schuylkili River was so low, owing to the drought, that, for the first time, the people really became frightened, and, during the Fall of that year, the Board of Engineers of the Water Department were instructed to find, if possible, a suitable location for the building of a storage reservoir. This they succeeded in doing, after much labor, and a tract of land covering one HUNDERD AND FUUR AORES, running from Thirty-third street to Diamond street, was hit upon, and was secured to the city for that purpose very cheap. A little later in the same year the surveys were made and ground was broken on what is destined, when finished, to be the largest reservoir in the world, not even excepting that af Berlin, Prussia. It will be a third larger than the storage reservoir of New York, and will make two of both those located at Cincinnati and St. Louis. The entire 104 acres is now being excavated a distance of twelve feet below the level and the earth taken out by carts, and hoisting apparatus is used to fill in the embankment surrounding the immense pool of fress, pure Schuylkill ktiver water, which, by the way, far surpasses your Croton water, The reservoir will contain 750,000,000 gallons of water, or enough to supply the wants of the city twenty-three days

IN CASE OF A PAMINE.

The water level of the reservoir will be 135 feel above the city datum, and will be divided into two divisions by an embankment which will be raised not quite to the normal beight of the water in the reservoir, so that when the reservoir is filled the bank will not show and the surface will present the suppearance of a single sheet of water nearly one hundred acres in area. The banks will be olimense thickness, to protect the main walls. The base of the outside walls will be lined with the best hard brick manufactured in the city, of which it is estimated that elixteen million will be remedied in a great measure when the re

the most serious difficulties encountered is the insufficient size. This, however, will be remedie

in a great measure when the new storage voir is completed. The following table show average number of gallons of water USED DAILY IN PHILADELPHIA during the year 1872:—

January S1, 789,636 July
February 32,58,41 August
March 3,53,60 September
April 44,13,906 October
May 40,40,904 November
June 22,62,030 December The water rates are considered very fair, and but little complaint is made by the citizens. Last year the receipts were \$1,054,281 51, being an excess of \$572,844 35 over the year 1871. The cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons of water one foot high at each of the tollowing named works during the year 1872 will give an idea as to the cheapness of water in Philadelphia:—

Per Milkon

Fairmount Works... Belmont Works-Two Worthington duplex en-

DEAL ESTATE WATTERS.

A long list of valuable stocks was offered and sold yesterday at the Exchange by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, which tended to attract considerable of an assemblage. This auction lasted up wards of an hour, and the offerings realized full

The disposal of real estate did not amount to much, and was confined to the following legal

third street and Fourth avenue, each 25.6x00, for \$27,000.

A few suburban sales to be held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., before the Summer is over, are on the tapla, and promise to be a fitting wind-up of one of the most brilliant seasons we have had for many years past. Of these is a sale at Long Branch, to be held on the 9th prox.; another of 200 choice lots at Saratoga Springs on the 13th prox., and Yonkers Highlands, Westchester county, on the Hadson, will witness an extensive auction of fine property on the 5th of August. he 5th of August. M. Gibson, auctioneer, of Jersey City, reports lie sale yesterday (Tuesday) of the four choice ding lots Nos. 201, 203, 255 and 257 Wayne street,

near Jersey avenue, to S. Bulingsiey for—201, \$3,500; 203, \$3,475; 205, \$3,475, and 207, \$3,475. ANOTHER CHESTERFIELD. BROOKLYN, July 22, 1873.

Will you use a small space in the columns of your paper to expose the ruffianly conduct of another car conductor? I refer to conductor of car 48, of the First and Second avenue and Peck slip line, which reached Peck ship at about half-past ten o'clock last evening (July 21). The first thing I heard upon getting on said car 48 was very obscene language from two fellows on the rear platform, the conductor listening the meanwhile; this, too, in the presence of ladies. Shortly after, the passengers not moving forward in the car fast enough to suit this conductor, he began to damn and use very abusive language, and, when a lady asked him how near she was to where she wished to get off the car, his reply was, "What the hell do you want?" and when I told him he must not use such language in the presence of ladies, he turned on me saying, "Damn you, if you don't like it get off." To another woman it was, "What the hell did you get on this car for?" Now permaps Julius Wardsworth, President, or John W. Smitn, Superintendent of the company, countenance such conduct on the part of their employée, but I doubt it. At any rate the public must be protected from such icliows, and I know of no better way of remedying the evil than through the press. Yours, &c., o'clock last evening (July 21). The first thing I